[illegible], I.

[illegible] "A fe[illegible] problems concerning underground water." [illegible] Observat[illegible]. [illegible], [illegible], Vol [illegible], No [illegible], Sept. 195[illegible], p. [illegible]

[illegible]: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol [illegible], [illegible] 1[illegible], Oct 19[illegible], Lib. of Congress

[illegible], I.

"[illegible] of [illegible] in hy[illegible]."
Gazeta Obserwatora. P.I.[illegible], Warszawa, Vol 6, No 1[illegible], Oct. 1[illegible]5, p. [illegible]

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol [illegible], No 1[illegible], Oct 195[illegible], Lib. of Congress

SKIBNIEWSKI, L.

"Some guiding principles for the protection of surface waters against pollution." p. 19
(Gospodarka Wodna, Vol 13 No 1 Jan 53 Warszawa)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol 2 No 9 Library of Congress Sept 53 Uncl

SKIERNIEWSKI, L.

"Some Remarks on the Report of Prof. Pelski Concerning Surface Evaporation in Water Reservoirs." p. 56 (GOSPODARKA WODNA, Vol. 13, No. 2, Feb. 1953) Warszawa

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Library of Congress, Vol. 2, No. 10, October 1953. Unclassified.

SKIENIEWSKI, L.

"Factors Influencing the Intensity of Evaporation from the Lakes of the Polish Lowland." p. 209 (GOSPODARKA WODNA, Vol. 13, No. 6, June 1953) Warszawa

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Library of Congress, Vol. 2, No. 10, October 1953. Unclassified.

SKIBNIEWSKI, L.

"The drought of 1951-1953 in the Vistuala River Basin". p.3.
(GAZETA OBSERWATORA Vol. 7, No. 2, Feb. 1954, Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions. (EEAL). LC. VOL. 4, No. 4
Apr 1955. Uncl.

SKIENTEWSKI, I.

"Lake Goplo", p. 11. (GAZETA, OBSERWATORA, Vol. 7, No. 7, July 1954, Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 1, Jan. 1955, Uncl.

Skibniewski, L.

POL

3390 633.112 : 634.0

Skibniewski L. The Problem of Drought in Poland and its Effect on Water Management.

„Zagadnienie występowania susz w Polsce i ich skutki w gospodarce wodnej". Gospodarka Wodna. No. 1, 1954, pp. 0—9, 2 figs, 2 tabs.

Disastrous periods of drought exceeding normal climatic fluctuations occur in Poland up to three times every 100 years. The rate of precipitation is a preponderant influence on the occurrence of drought, but equally responsible in Poland are variations in the frequency of wind direction. The author in reviewing the phenomenon of drought from the meteorological point of view, refers to the Stenz formula and its definition of climatic backs. He deals with the individual stages of drought — atmospheric, soil and hydrological drought — and emphasises the correlation, making long-term weather forecasts possible, between the drainage of surface waters, the occurrence of hydrological drought and the level of soil waters. The beneficial influence of forest belts on climate cannot be doubted, but the influence of large forest areas ought to be thoroughly investigated, since, while forests evaporate more than 460 mm of precipitates, there were during the 1951 drought frequent occasions on which the rainfall rate was below 450 mm.

SKIBNIEWSKI, L.

SKIBNIEWSKI, L., Szczegolowy podzial dorzecza Wisly (Detailed Division of the Vistula River Basin); a book review. p. 174.

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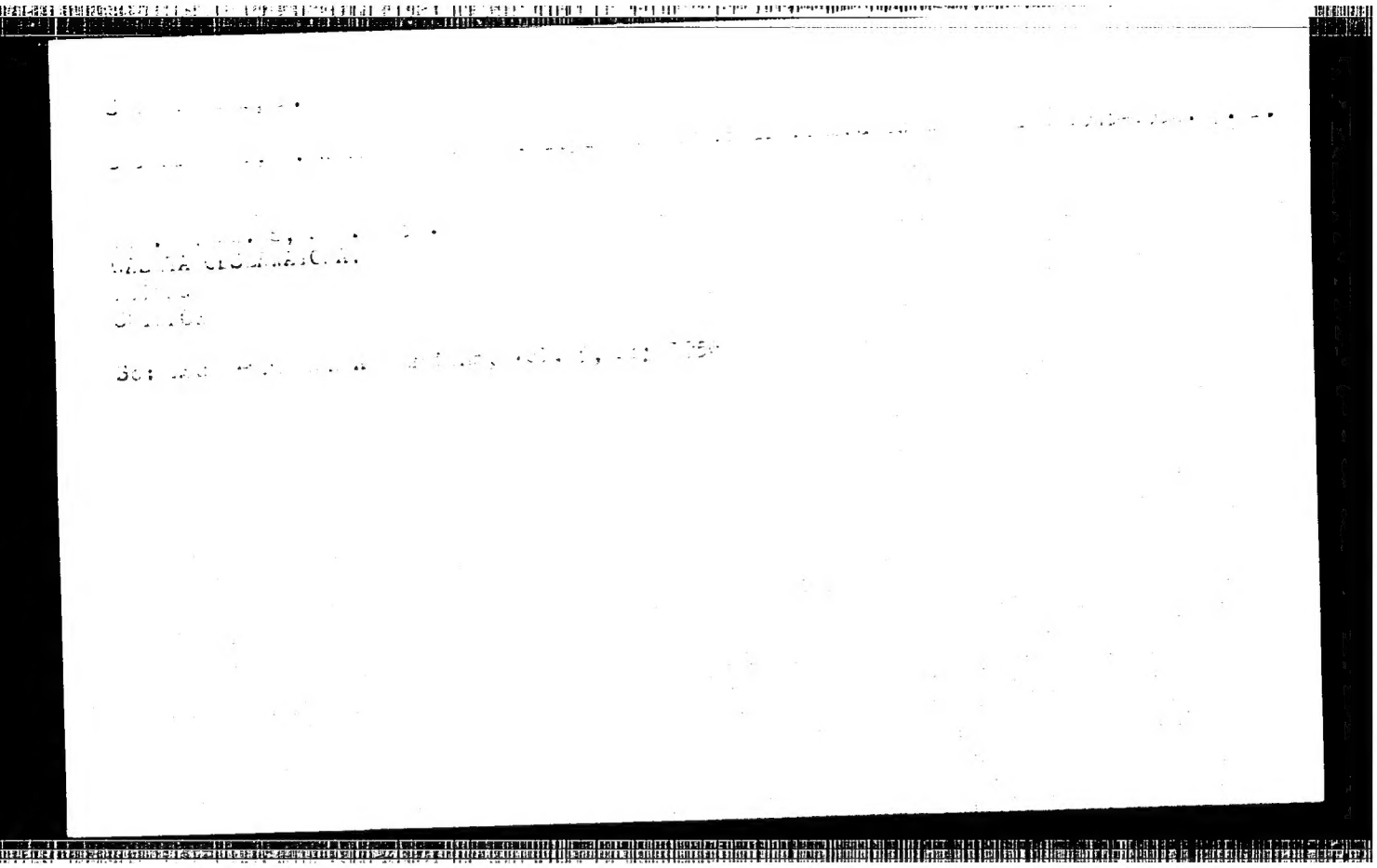
SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, No. 2 Feb. 1956



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SKIBNIEWSKI, L. Changes in the level of underground water in the 1949-1954 period p. 13.

Vol 9, no. 7 July 1956
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SCIENCE
Warszawa, Poland

So: East European Accession vol 6, no. 3, March 1957

SKIBNIEWSKI, L.

Changes of the ground-water conditions in the period 1949-1954. p.334.
(GAZ, WODA I TECHNIKA SANITARNA. Warszawa, Vol. 30, no. 9, Sept. 1956)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957. Uncl.

SKIBNIEWSKI, L.

The influence of agricultural utilization of sweage on the hydrologic situation.

p. 18. (GOSPODAKA WODNA) (Warszawa, Poland) Vol. 18, No. 1, Jan. 1958

SO: MOnthly Index of East European Accession (EEAI) LC Vol. 7, No. 5, 1958

[illegible], L.

[illegible]

[illegible]: [illegible]. Vol. 18, no. 6, June 1958

[illegible], L. The necessity of developing the hydrologic research concerning the Vistula River. p. [illegible].

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC Vol. 8, no. 4.
April 1959, Unclass

SKIERNIEWSKI, L.

The division of water losses of the Vistula River into surface and underdground losses in the period of 1950-1954. p. 3

WIADOMOSCI SLUZBY HYDROLOGICZNEJ I METEOROLOGICZNEJ. Warszawa, Poland.
Vol. 7, no. 2, 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 2, Feb. 1960
Uncl.

SKIBNIEWSKI, L.

Directions for the control of ground water observation points. p.5.

GAZETA OBSERWATORA. P.I.H.M. Warszawa, Poland. Vol. 12, no. 4, Apr. 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions Index (EEAI), LC. Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959
Uncl.

SKIBNIEWSKI, Leonard

Anomalies in the flow of Polish rivers. Przegl geofiz 6 no.3:107-120 '61

1. PIHM, Warszawa.

SKIPNIEWSKI, Leonard, doc.

Conditions of ground waters during drought periods in the years 1959 and 1961. Gosp wodna 22 no. 3:119-120. Mr '62

1. Zaklad Wod Podziemnych Panstwowego Instytutu Hydrologiczno-Meteorologicznego.

SKIBNIEWSKI, Leonard

Water flow anomalities in the rivers of Poland. Przegl geofiz 6 no.3:107-120 '61.

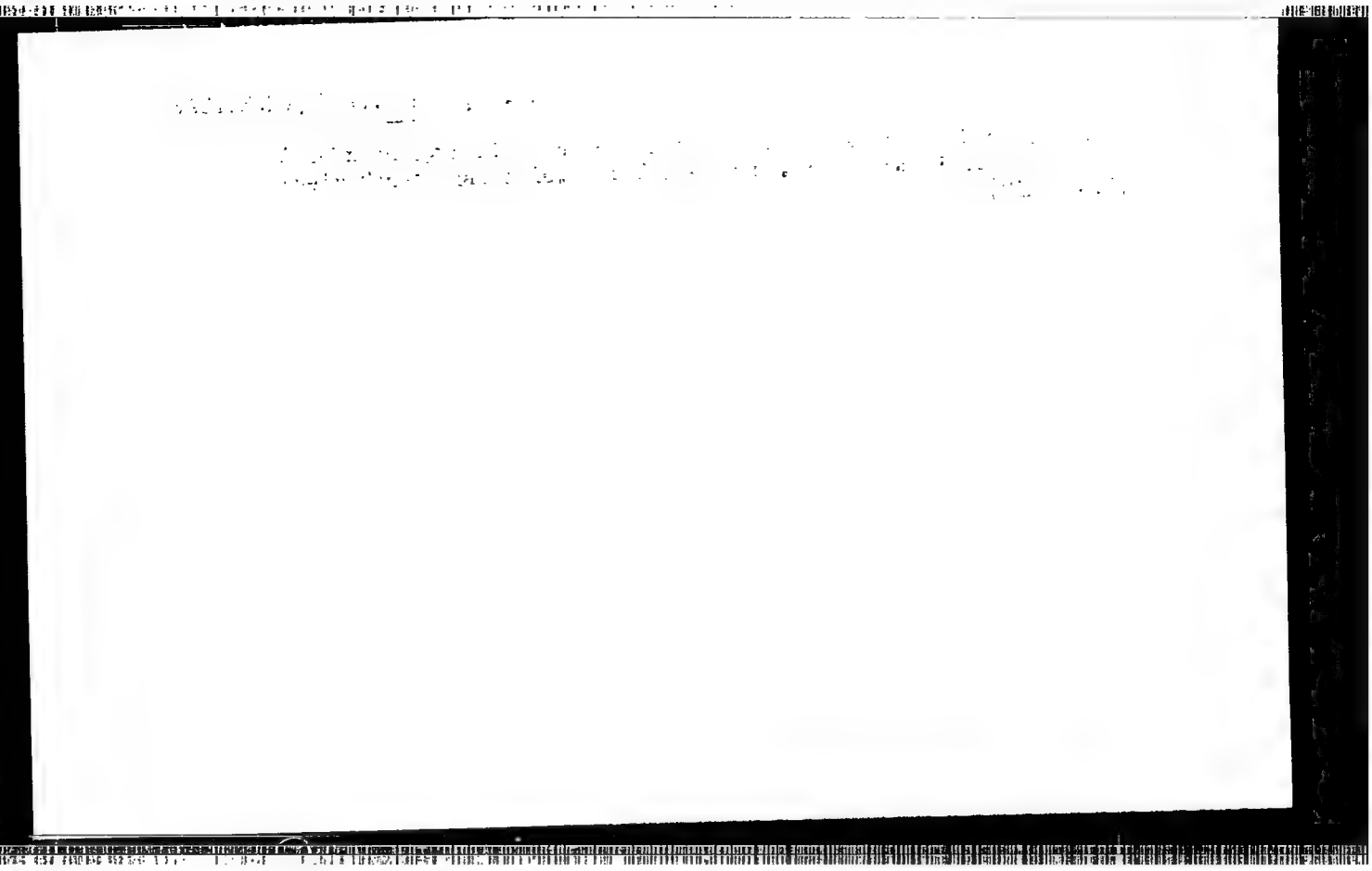
1. Panstwowy Instytut Hydrologiczno-Meteorologiczny, Warszawa.

SKIBNIEWSKI, Leonard, doc. mgr inz.

Effect of sewage purification on the agricultural results. Gosp wodna 23 no.4:139-142 Ap '63.

SKIBNIEWSKI, Leonard

"Hydrometric methods and telemetric instruments; their tasks in the development of the country" by H.Andreae. Reviewed by Leonard Skibniewski. Przegl geogr 35 no.3:497-498 '63.



SKIBO, M.N.

Preventing jamming of drill columns and casings during the drilling of wells in complex geological conditions. Neftianik 2 no.6:3-5 Je '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Starshiy inzhener otdela bureniya ob'yedineniya Turkmenneft'.
(Oil well drilling)

KIBC, L.A.

Cement-sand mixtures. Neftianik 2 no.7:7-8 Jl '57. (MLRA 10:8)

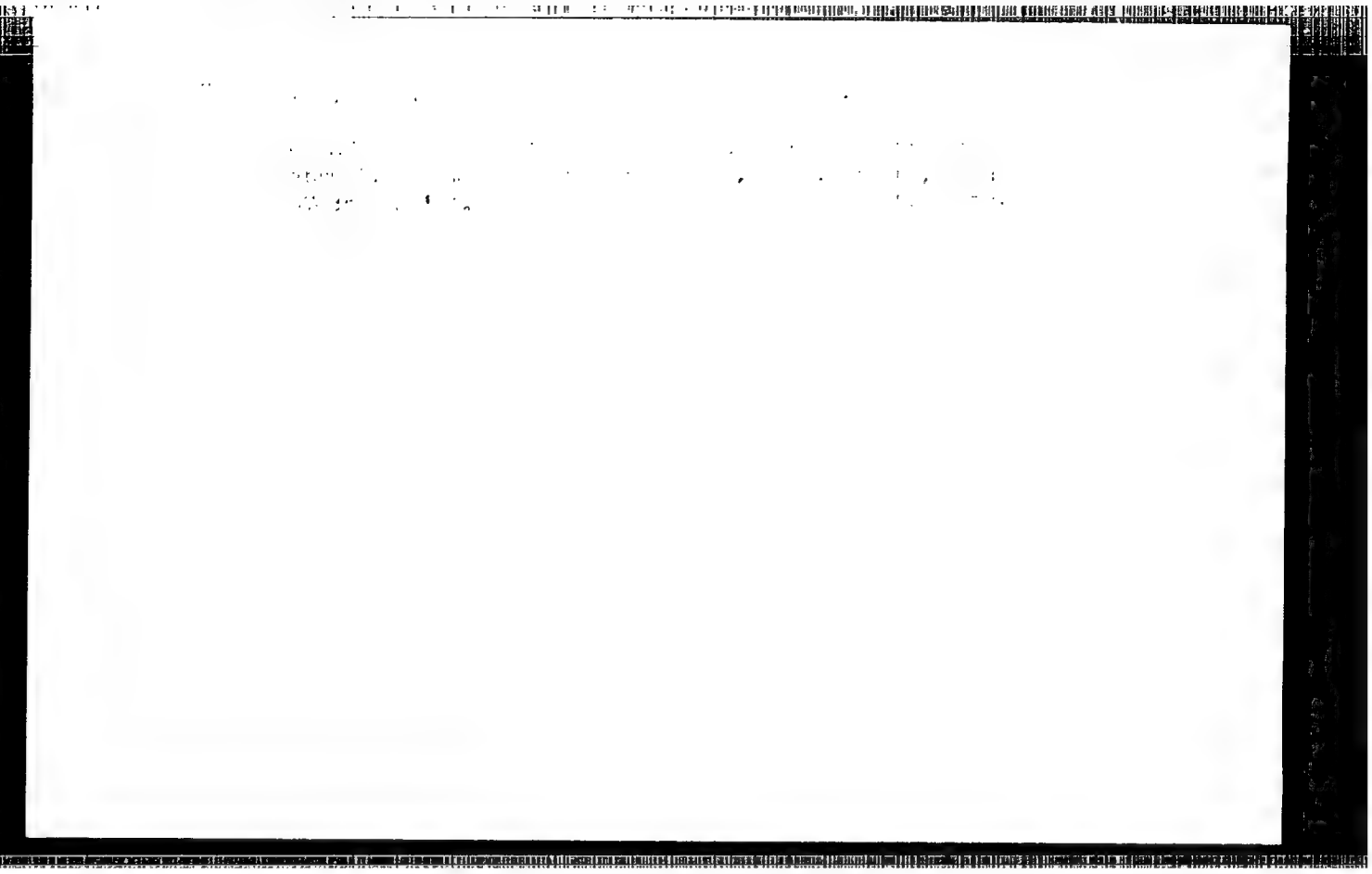
1.Starshiy inzhener otdela bureniya ob"yedineniya Bu- en...t
(Oil well cementing)

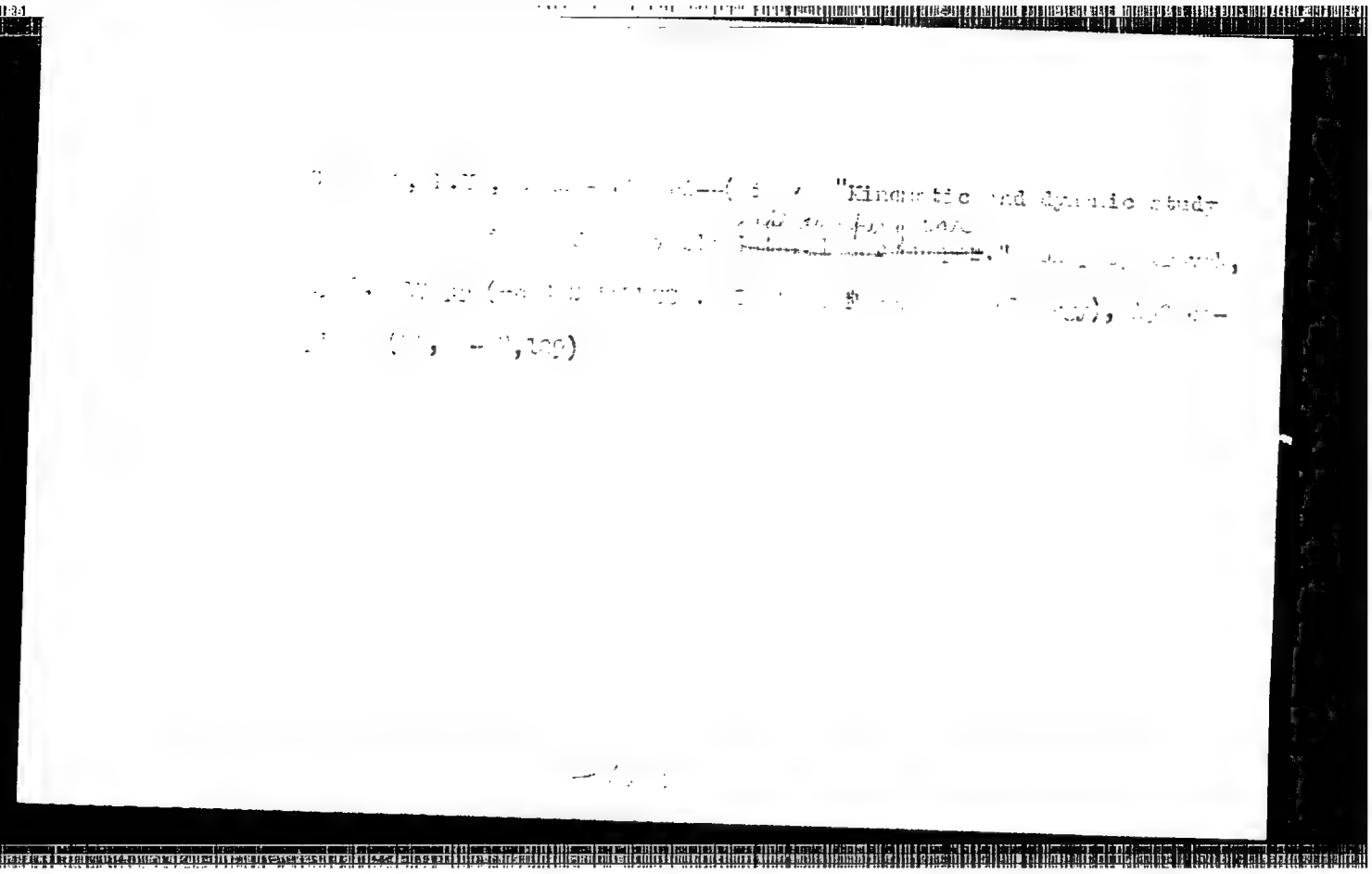
SHILOV, M.N.; SKIBO, N.S.; ROGOZHINA, N.V.; SHAPOSHNIKOV, Ya.P.; STEPANYUK, A.I.; APTEKAREV, M.A.; NEVZOROV, P.L.; TABAKO, P.I.; ALEKSEYEVSKIY, V.L.; ARTEMOV, N.N.; GRABOVSKIY, V.V.; MNOGOLET, V.Ya.

[Cultivation practices for increasing crop yields in Groznyy Province] "Agrotekhnicheskie meropriiatiia po povysheniiu urozhainosti dlia Groznenskoi oblasti." Groznyi, Groznenskoe obl.izd-vo. Pt.1. [Cultivation of field crops] Polevodstvo. 1945. 178 p. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Groznyy. Oblastnoy zemel'nyy otdel. 2. Glavnyy agronom Groznenskogo Oblastnogo zemel'nogo otdela (for Shilov). 3. Groznenskiy Oblastnoy zemel'nyy otdel (for Skibo, Rogozhina, Shaposhnikov, Stepanyuk, Aptekarev). 4. Direktor Opytnoy stantsii Groznenskoy oblasti (for Grabovskiy). 5. Inspektor Inspektury po sortoispytaniyu zernovykh i maslichnykh kul'tur i trav Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva SSSR (for Mnogolet).

(Groznyy Province--Field crops)





Sov/133/58-9-27/29

AUTHORS: Skichko, P. Ya., Onishchenko, P.I. and Storozhik, D. A. (Engineers)

TITLE: Experience of Operation of a Tower Type Wagon Tippler (Opyt raboty bashennogo vagonoprokidyvatelya)

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1958, Nr 9, pp 852-858 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A description of the wagon tippler of Soviet design which operated for a number of years at the Zaporozhstal' Works is outlined and illustrated. Modifications made during the trial period as well as some proposed design changes are described. There are 9 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut chernoy metallurgii AN SSSR i zavod "Zaporozhstal'" (Institut for Ferrous Metallurgy, AS USSR, and the "Zaporozhstal'" Plant)

Card 1/1

SKICHKO, P.Ya., inzh.

Investigating the mechanism of turning over car dumper chairs. Vest. mash. 38 no.4:25-26 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:3)
(Dumping appliances)

KOZHEVNIKOV, S.N., prof.; SKICHKO, P.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk

Device for measuring torque. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; chern.met. 2 no.7:153-156 Jl '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Institut chernoy metallurgii AN USSR. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN USSR (for Kozhevnikov).
(Torque--Measurement)

KO. NEVNIKOV, S.N.; SKICHKO, P.Ya.; VISHENSKIY, I.I.

Investigating the propulsive resistance of weighing cars. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. no.10:163-166 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.
(Blast furnaces--Equipment and supplies)

KOZHEVNIKOV, S.N.; SHCHEKO, P.Ya.

Experimental investigation of the main line of finishing roll stands in the continuous 1680-mm. thin-sheet rolling mill at the "Zaporozhstal'" Plant. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 4 no.12:179-184 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Institut chernoy metallurgii AN USSR.
(Zaporozhye--Rolling mills)

SKICHKO, P.Ya., inzh.; GRINBERG, S.D., inzh.

Technological conference on the automatic control of blooming, slabbing, and universal mills. Met. i gornorud. prom. no.2: 78 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Rolling mills--Congresses) (Automatic control)

SKICHKO, P.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk; PRITYKIN, D.P., inzh.

Operation of mixing drums at the Zaporozhstal' plant sintering department. Met. i gornorud. prom. no.3:77-80 My-Je '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Institut chernoy metallurgii AN UkrSSR (for Skichko).
2. Zaporozhskiy staleplavil'nyy zavod (for Pritykin).
(Zaporozhye--Sintering--Equipment and supplies)

SKICHKO, P.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk; PRITYKIN, D.P., inzh.

Selection of the parameters of rubber-metal joints for drum mixers. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; gor.zhur. 5 no.9:169-175 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni metallurgicheskiy institut. Rekomendovana kafedroy priklandnoy mekhaniki.

(Rubber to metal bonding) (Mixing machinery)

KOZHEVNIKOV, S.N.; SKICHKO, P.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk; SKUMS, V.A., inzh.

Experimental investigation of a rotor car-dumper. Trudy Inst. chern.met.AN URSR 16:3-8 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN UkrSSR (for Kozhevnikov).
(Dumping appliances)

KOZHEVNIKOV, S.N.; SKICHKO, P.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk; SKUMS, V.A., inzh.; VISHENSKIY, I.I., inzh.

Experimental investigation of scale cars. Trudy Inst.chern.met. AN URSR 16:9-14 '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Weighing machines)

KOZHEVNIKOV, S.N.; SKICHKO, P.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk; LENSKIY, A.N., inzh.; TKACHENKO, A.S., inzh.

Investigating the 950 blooming mill at the Dzerzhinskii plant by experimental and analytical means and with help of an electron model. Trudy Inst.chern.met.AN URSR 16:37-55 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN UkrSSR (for Kozhevnikov).
(Dneprodzerzhinsk--Rolling mills--Testing)
(Electronic analog computers)

KOZHEVNIKOV, S.N.; SKICHKO, P.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk; TKACHENKO, A.S., inzh.

Dynamics of electromechanical systems with flexible couplings.
Trudy Inst.chern.met.AN URSR 16:56-65 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN UkrSSR (for Kozhevnikov).
(Rolling mills)

KOZHEVNIKOV, S.N.; SKICHKO, P.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk; LENSKIY, A.N., inzh.; LOBODA, V.M., inzh.; BOL'SHAKOV, V.I., inzh.

Determination of optima conditions of reduction mill operations. Trudy Inst.chern.met.AN URSR 16:70-77 '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Rolling mills—Electromechanical analogies)

KOZHEVNIKOV, S.N.; SKICHKO, P.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk

Experimental investigation of an universal mill at the Dzerzhinskii plant. Trudy Inst.chern.met. AN URSR 16:78-87 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN UkrSSR (for Kozhevnikov).
(Dneprodzerzhinsk--Rolling mills--Testing)

KOZHEVNIKOV, S.N.; TKACHENKO, A.S., inzh.; SKICHKO, P.Ya., kand.tekhn. nauk

Experimental investigation of the performance of continuous three-high rolling mills. Trudy Inst.chern.met.AN URSR 16:154-160 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN UkrSSR (for Kozhevnikov).
(Rolling mills—Testing)

KOZHEVNIKOV, S.N.; LENSKIY, A.N.; SKICHKO, P.Ya.

Using electronic models for determining loads in the main lines of rolling mills. Teor. mash. i mekh. no.96/97:74-84 '63.
(MIRA 17:1)

88650
S/092/60/000/001/002/002
A051/A026

15.6600

AUTHOR: Skichko, T.

TITLE: A Thickening Agent for Liquid Synthetic Oils

PERIODICAL: Neftyanik, 1960, No. 1, p. 26

TEXT: Inventors A.V. Topchiyev, M.G. Rudenko, I.A. Yedicharova, Yu.P. Sobolev have introduced a thickening agent for synthetic oils, based on ethers (author's certificate No. 121 898, class 23, p. 2, with priority from November 29, 1958), in view of the low viscosity of the latter. The author points out the disadvantages of using mineral oils for motors working under heavy conditions, since these do not have the appropriate low-temperature properties, a high thermal and mechanical stability, a high viscosity index and satisfactory lubricating power. The thickening agent in question yields stable synthetic oils with low freezing point, which satisfy the above-mentioned conditions. Polyethers obtained from glycerine (or adipic, azelainic, or sebaisinic acids), and isoamyl alcohol (or 2--ethylhexyl alcohol), are used as thickening agents. The synthesis of the thickening agent may be carried out in one or two stages, depending on the order of addition of the components, in the presence of a water remover (xylene, toluene or benzene), a catalyst (toluene sulfo-acid, naphthalene sulfo-acid, or sodium bisulfate),

Card 1/2

88241
S/092/60/000/002/002/002
A051/A026

15 6300

AUTHOR: Skichko, I.

TITLE: Lubricant for Friction Joints on Petroleum Basis

PERIODICAL: Neftyanik, 1960, No. 2, p. 25

TEXT: The author points out that the lubricant type ИТ-1 (IP-1), widely used for friction joints of metallurgical equipment, becomes very dense at a temperature of 5°C and is difficult to pump through by the automatic stations, and at still lower temperatures it freezes in the lubricant pipes. At a temperature above 70°C, the lubricant becomes a liquid and runs out of the friction joints, and the remaining part decomposes to soap and oil, leaving a deposit on the friction parts. Inventors G. Entin, V. Fudin, M. Ruban and V. Masrinskiy have introduced a new lubricant for friction joints made on petroleum basis (Author's Certificate No. 122831, class 23 s 2, with priority as of December 20, 1958). Compared with the IP-1 grading, the new lubricant improves the automatic lubrication. The new product consists of СУ (SU)-grade oil, thickened with sodium soaps of synthetic fatty acids with a quantity of carbon atoms from 17 to 20, colophony and castor oil. The composition of the lubricant is as follows (in % weight): machine oil SU - 91.2, fatty acids with a quantity of carbon atoms from 17 to 20 - 5.4; castor

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Lubricant for Friction Joints on Petroleum Basis

oil - 1.6; colophony - 0.7; sodium hydroxide - 1.1. The following qualities of the components used were: fatty acids: acid number 178 - 181, saponification number - 191.5, and ether number 10.5; castor oil: acid number 3 and saponification number 186; colophony: acid number 170 and saponification number 179.6; mineral machine oil SU: viscosity at 50° - 42-50 cst, freezing point -20°C and flash point +200°C. The production technology was as follows: all of the fatty raw materials and about 25% of the mineral oil required in the batch are charged into a boiling vat with heater and mixer. After the fatty raw material has completely melted, at 80 - 100°C and under continuous mixing, saponification is performed with sodium hydroxide. When the necessary alkalinity has been reached, the temperature is raised to 150°C and the remaining oil is charged. The lubricant is then heated to 160 - 165°C and after cooling to 65 - 70°C it is poured into the crates. The lubricant thus obtains a uniform structure, and a drop point of 108°C, free alkali content 0.2%, water-traces. An experimental batch of the new lubricant was tested at the "Azovstal'" Plant at a temperature of 4 - 5°C. Under these conditions a 70 atm pressure was created in the lubricant system, whereas in case of the IP-1 lubricant the pressure was elevated to 90 atm under similar conditions. In checking the friction joints it was established that the application of the new lubricant ensures reliable functioning of the friction joints, both in manual and auto-

88311

S/092/60/000/003/001/001
A051/A026

15.8340

AUTHOR: Skichko, T.

TITLE: A Water-Oil-Resistant Elastic Material for Portable Reservoirs, Soft Containers and Pipes

PERIODICAL: Neftyanik, 1960, No. 3, p. 25

TEXT: The author points to the disadvantages of the existing elastic and water-oil-resistant materials used for making storage tanks, soft containers, pipes, etc, for petroleum and petroleum products. One of these disadvantages is the tendency to lose elasticity at low temperatures. Inventors V.L. Stezhinskiy, L.K. Yezovaya, A.N. Yezovoy developed a new water-oil-resistant elastic material for storage tanks, soft containers, and pipes for petroleum and petroleum products (author's certificate No. 119140, class 81 e, 143 and 21 i, 6 with priority as of September 6, 1958). The new material retains its elasticity even under long-time action of petroleum products, at temperatures from -50 to +60°C. The sheet material is produced by saturating a fabric of the belting type with collogenes, masticated with higher alcohols, at simultaneous introduction of wetting activators, e.g., triethanolamine recanate and triethanolamine oleate, at a temperature of 80 - 90°C, and an antiseptic in the form of a weak solution of formalin. The saturated fabric

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88311

S/092/60/000/003/001/001
A051/A026

A Water-Oil-Resistant Elastic Material for Portable Reservoirs, Soft Containers and Pipes

is covered by a wet mixture on both sides, prepared on a chloroprene rubber base, and this is vulcanized by the usual industrial methods. The new material was tested under laboratory conditions. The experimental tank made of the new material was tested at one of the Ishimbayneft' oil fields. There is 1 photograph.

Card 2/2

88649

S/092/60/000/004/002/002
A051/A026

18.8310

AUTHOR: Skichko, T.

TITLE: Corrosion Inhibitor of Sulfurous Petroleums and Petroleum Products

PERIODICAL: Neftyanik, 1960, No. 4, p. 24

TEXT: The author points out the effect of corrosion on oil refinery and field equipment, caused by sulfurous petroleums and their refinery products. He states that the ammonia, soda and alkaline solutions, widely used to protect the ferrous metals, also bring about intensive corrosion of non-ferrous metals, which form easily-soluble complex ammoniates. Inventors R.I. Arunov, V.P. Barannik developed a method for preparing a new corrosion inhibitor of sulfurous petroleum and petroleum products (Author's Certificate No. 120 277, with priority as of August 12, 1958, class 22d, 702). This method is based on the application of an effective inhibitor of corrosion in ferrous metals, in the form of sodium benzoate. It is pointed out that the latter is a strong salt of a strong base and weak acid, is subject to hydrolysis in water, which brings about the destruction of non-ferrous metals. Thus, the method in question involves the production of a saturated benzoate buffer solution with a pH = 7 which, while protecting the ferrous metals, would not act detrimentally on non-ferrous metals, excepting tinplated steel. The

Card 1/2

88649

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A051/A026

Corrosion Innibitor of Sulfurous Petroleums and Petroleum Products

buffer solution is prepared by mixing equal quantities of ammonia and ammonium benzoate. Addition of 0.01% of this solution, (calculated on the dry substance), lowers the corrosion of steel by 8 - 30 times, and the corrosion of copper by 30 - - 50%. It does not change the service properties of petroleum products and their ash content. A high degree of effectiveness was proven by testing the recommended two-component addition.

Card 2/2

SKICHKO, T.

Limiter for filling tank cars with petroleum products.
Neftianik 5 no.5:26-27 My '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Petroleum products) (Tank cars)

SKICHKO, T.

Paraffin control in oil wells and pipelines. Neftianik 5 no.6:26 Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)

(Paraffins)

SKICHKO, T.

Portable unit for pumping fuel. Neftianik 5 no.7:25-26 Jl '60.
(MIRA 14:9)
(Fuel pumps)

SKICHKO, T.

Additive for fuel oil. Neftianik 5 no.8:23 Ag '60. (MIRA 14:8)

(Petroleum as fuel)

SKICHKO, T.

Raw material for catalytic reforming. Neftianik 5 no.8:35 Ag '60. (MIRA 14:8)
(Great Britain—Cracking process)

SKICHKO, T.

Automatic determination of the viscosity temperature of petroleum products. Neftianik 5 no.9:22 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Viscosity)
(Petroleum refineries--Equipment and supplies)

SKICHKO, T.

Hydraulic giant for diluting congealed lubricants in drums and discharging them. Neftianik 5 no.10:26-27 O '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Lubrication and lubricants)

. SKICHKO, T.

Separating caked granules from aluminosilicate catalysts.
Neftianik 5 no.11:26 N '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Aluminum silicates)

SKICHKO, T.

Producing protective grease. Neftianik 5 no.11:27 N '60.(MIRA 13:11)
(Lubrication and lubricants)

SKICHKO, T.

Combined coke-heater reactor. Neftianik 5 no. 12:21-22 D '60.
(MIRA 13:12)

(Petroleum coke)

S/092/61/000/001/001/001
A051/A130

AUTHOR: Skichko, T.

TITLE: Automatic control of the quality of petroleum products by measuring the boiling point

PERIODICAL: Neftyanik, no. 1, 1961, 25

TEXT: Yu. Burkin, head instrument maker at the Ufa NPZ (Oil Refinery), has developed a new design for an instrument to check the quality of petroleum products by measuring the starting boiling point of light petroleum products. Reference is made to instruments available for this purpose which employ thermocouples. The construction of the new instrument is shown in the diagram. It automates the quality control process of the products during their flow. The specific feature of this instrument is the application of a sylphon (1), the base of which is heated by an external source of heat and the internal space washed with the petroleum product being controlled. The sylphon is periodically sent along the oil pipeline and has glandless valves (2) and a membrane chamber of compressed air (4) with a rod (3), opening the valve and joined to the lever

Card 1/3

J

which presses on the cover of the sylphon for its periodic compression The sylphon may be returned to its initial position only when the petroleum products in it begin to boil. The starting boiling point is registered by the thermocouple (6), introduced inside the sylphon and connected into the circuit of the registering potentiometer. The products coming from the oil pipeline first pass through the cooler where they are cooled off to a temperature somewhat lower than the starting boiling point. Burkin's recommendation is acknowledged as an invention and given the author's certificate no. 125065, class 42, 12_{07}. There is 1 structural diagram.

SKICHKO, T.

Means of obtaining surfactants. Neftianik 6 no.2:26 F '61.
(MIRA 14:10)

(Surface active agents)

SKICHKO, T.

Drum cleaning device. Neftianik 6 no.7:27 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Drums (Containers)—Maintenance and repair)

SKICHKO, T.

Heating of viscous petroleum products. Neftianik 6 no.8:24-25 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:10)

(Viscosity) (Petroleum products)

SKICHKO, T.

Proportioning device. Neftianik 6 no.9:23-24 S '61.
(MIRA 14:10)
(Petroleum refineries—Equipment and supplies)

SKICHKO, T.

Device for continuous flash point determination. Neftianik 6 no.11:25 N '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(Petroleum--Pipelines)
(Flash point)

SKICHKO, T.

Device for gathering petroleum products. Neftianik 7 no.1:19 Ja. '62. (MIRA 15:2)
(Petroleum industry--Technological innovations)
(Automatic control)

SKICHKO, T.I.

Device for determining the airtightness of vessels. Neftianik 7 no.9:17 S '62. (MIRA 16:7)

(Pressure vessels) (Sealing (Technology))

AID P - 3670

Subject : USSR/Medicine

Card 1/1 Pub. 37 - 16/19

Author : Skidal'skaya, R. I.

Title : Second Scientific and Practical Conference of the Moscow Municipal Medical and Epidemiological Station on the Problems of Municipal Hygiene.

Periodical : Gig. i. san., 11, 58-59, N 1955

Abstract : Summaries of reports presented at the Conference of Moscow municipal sanitary inspectors, June 8-9, 1955.

Institution : Section of Housing and Municipal Sanitation, Moscow Medical and Epidemiological Station.

Submitted : No date

ERISAL'SKAYA, K. I., TRAKHT A. L. I., VYGLEV, M. I.

"Hygienic effectiveness of control of the centralized water supply and sanitary conditions of reservoirs in the city of Moscow.

report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists, Epidemiologists and Infectionists, 1959,

SKIDAL'SKAYA, R.I., sanitarnyy vrach

Glass of carbonated water. Zdorov'e 6 no.4:30 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:8)

(CARBONATED BEVERAGES) (DRINKING CUPS—HYGIENIC ASPECTS)

SKIDAL'SKAYA, R.I.

Sanitary conditions of the Moskva River; from data of the sanitary study made in 1957-1958. Gig.i san. 25 no.1:66-69 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Iz Moskovskoy gorodskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii.
(MOSKVA RIVER--SANITATION)

SOKOLOVSKIY, M.S.; SKIDAL'SKAYA, R.I., sanitarnyy vrach; KHROMCHENKO, M.S., sanitarnyy vrach

Moscow's reservoirs and their improvement. Gor.khoz.Mosk. 35 no.7:20-21 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Glavnyy sanitarnyy vrach Moskvy (for Sokolovskiy).
(Moscow—Reservoirs)

SKIDAL'SKIY, ...

LIKHT, L.O.; KUDINOV, V.A.; LAPIDUS, A.S.; AZAREVICH, G.M.; SKIDAL'SKIY, M.M.; VZDERNIKOV, A.I.; PROKOPOVICH, A.Ye., redaktor; BALANDIN, A.F., redaktor izdatel'stva; EL'KIND, V.D., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Modernization of automatic turret lathes; directions] Modernizatsiia tokarno-revol'vernykh stankov; rukovodiashchie materialy. Pod red. A.E.Prokopovicha. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1957. 179 p. (MLRA 10:9)

1. Moscow. Eksperimental'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallorezhushchikh stankov.
(Lathes)

SKIDAL'SKIY, M.M.

Turret lathes. Biul. tekh.-ekon. inform. no.3:88-93 '58.
(Lathes) (MIRA 11:6)

AUTHOR: Skidal'skiy, Ya.L., Engineer 117-2-13/29

TITLE: New Automatic Indexing Head (Novaya avtomaticheskaya delitel'naya golovka)

PERIODICAL: Mashinostroitel', 1958, # 2, pp 28 - 29 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The grinding of shank milling cutters and hubs at the Novo-Kramatorsk Plant in Elektrostal' was done on the Vitebsk plant's semi-automatic grinders and on a Reinecker hub grinder. The latter machine worked with its original automatic change-gear indexing head until the precision change gears were worn and the indexing head became unusable. To replace it, the plant's design bureau for modernization of equipment devised, under the direction of V.A. Antonov, a simpler special indexing head described in detail in this article.

In this new head, indexing is produced by additional movement of the machine table after the locking pawl releases the slot on the indexing disk. During this table movement, the work and the spindle remain fixed, while the guide with the pawl moves around the disk until the pawl engages the next slot. The work moves into position for grinding the next tooth during the return movement of table. The new indexing head is shown in a detailed drawing and kinematic diagram.

There are 1 drawing and 1 diagram.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

ACC NR: AT6036942 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0221/0224

AUTHOR: Skidan, B. S.; Poluboyarinov, D. N.; Vlasov, A. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: Problem of sintering metal-aluminum oxide cermets

SOURCE: Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo chernoy metallurgii. Moskovskoye pravleniye. Vysokoogneupornyye materialy (Highly refractory materials). Moscow, Izd-vo Metallurgiya, 1966, 221-224

TOPIC TAGS: metal aluminum oxide cermet, dispersion strengthened alloy, titanium oxide containing cermet, cobalt containing cermet, iron containing cermet, chromium containing cermet, niobium containing cermet, molybdenum containing cermet, tungsten containing cermet, cermet, corundum

ABSTRACT: A series of experiments with sintering cermets consisting of corundum (Al_2O_3) and metal, such as nickel, cobalt, iron, chromium, niobium, molybdenum or tungsten, has been conducted. It was found that dense, high-strength cermets can be produced whenever the difference between the sintering temperatures of metal and corundum does not exceed 100—150C. For instance, Ni + Al_2O_3 cermet had a porosity of 32% and a bend strength of 430 kg/cm^2 (the differences between the sintering temperatures of 1200C for nickel and 1750C for Al_2O_3 is 550C) while the Nb + Al_2O_3 cermet had a porosity of 2.5% and a bend strength of 4850 kg/cm^2 (the

ACC NR: AT6036942

sintering temperature of Nb is 1850C). However, the density and strength of cermets consisting of components with greatly different sintering of temperatures can be improved by additional alloying with nickel or zirconium or a combination of both. For instance, the porosity of W + Al_2O_3 cermet dropped from 24% to 5% as a result of addition of 1% Ni. Simultaneously, the bend strength increased from 800 kg/cm^2 to 3050 kg/cm^2. The W + Al_2O_3 + 1% Zr cermet had a porosity of 7.0% and a bend strength of 3500 kg/cm^2. The addition of 2% TiO_2 to CO + Al_2O_3 cermet decreased the porosity from 30% to 16% and increased the bend strength from 680 kg/cm^2 to 1490 kg/cm^2 and the notch toughness from 1.5 kg·cm/cm^2 to 1.75 kg·cm/cm^2. Orig. art. has: 1 table. [ND]

SUB CODE: 11, 13/ SUBM DATE: 02Nov65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 003/
ATD PRESS: 5109

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AT6020746 SOURCE CODE: UR/2552/65/000/046/0062/0078

AUTHOR: Skidan, S. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Concerning the accuracy of seismic maps

SOURCE: Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geofizicheskikh metodov razvedki. Prikladnaya geofizika, no. 46, 1965, 62-78

TOPIC TAGS: seismic prospecting, seismology, cartography

ABSTRACT: Factors affecting the accuracy of seismic maps are examined in an attempt to establish a relationship between map error and the nature of the area surveyed. Such a relationship, if established, would substantially reduce the expense of seismic prospecting in unknown regions. The author establishes 3 categories of errors: errors due to the instrument design, errors of interpolation, and errors of interpretation. One of the key parameters is the curvature of contour lines. Structural maps on the scale of 1:50,000 are examined by means of specially graduated mirrors in an attempt to establish some relationship between the curvature of the contour and structural element: wings of folds, closures, sediments of recumbent folds, etc. Three groups of structural elements are distinguished and compared with two groups of curvatures. The relationships between the errors of the map and the density of the corresponding

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ACC NR: AT6020746

network of observation points are compared and verified with results obtained by drilling. The map errors were evaluated as:

$$\sigma_k = 17.6\text{-}1.17\ R$$

and

$$\sigma_k = 17.6\text{-}3.67\ D,$$

where R is the number of kilometers of seismic profiles per unit area, D is the degree of detail in kilometers of profiling per unit area. This function varied between 2.5 and 7 for the R formula and between 0.85 and 2.5 km/km^2 for the D formula. Orig. art. has: 11 figures, 15 formulas.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 009/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

[illegible], G.I.; [illegible], V.B.; [illegible], A.Yo.; [illegible], I.P.

Resolution of a monochromator with photoelectric recording. Opt. i spektr. 7 no. 6:780-784 D '59. (MIRA 14:2)
(Monochromators)

SKIDAN, V.P.

Specialization of forge shops in the Donets-Dnieper industrial regions. Kuz.-shtam. proizv. 5 no.9:37-41 S '63.
(MIRA 16:11)

S/115/60/000/05/02/034
B007/B011

AUTHORS: Koronkevich, V. P., Skidan, V. V., Afanas'yeva, V. A.

TITLE: Contact Interferometer With Widened Measuring Range

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, 1960, No. 5, pp. 2-5

TEXT: The authors describe their contact interferometer with widened measuring range (Ref. 5). This instrument serves for measuring small lengths (up to 1-2 mm), and was developed on the basis of the PIU (PIU) contact interferometer (Ref. 1). The new instrument is based on the combination of a two-beam interferometer with a multiple one. Fig. 2 shows the optical scheme and the beam path. The mode of operation of this instrument is described with the aid of this scheme. The widening of the measuring range was achieved by introduction of the etalon by Fabry-Pérot. Several such etalons (Fig. 4) were tested. The authors succeeded in widening the measuring range by the 32-fold. The Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metrologii im. D. I. Mendeleyeva (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Metrology imeni D. I. Mendeleyev) used the new instrument for the determination of magnetostriction (Ref. 7). for

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Contact Interferometer With Widened Measuring Range

S/115/60/000/05/02/034
B007/B011

checking ocular micrometer screws, and for the precise measurement of angles in small wedges. An example is offered to illustrate the possibility of using the interferometer for checking micron- and micron fraction indicators. In the latter case, the measuring range of the ПИ(PIU) instrument can be widened by the 100-fold. There are 5 figures and 8 Soviet references.

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+ SKIDAN, V.V.

87458

S/057/60/030/012/005/011
B019/B056

24.2120 (1482,1502,1395)

AUTHORS: Zaydel', A. N., Malyshev, G. M., Shreyder, Ye. Ya., Berezin, A. B., Belyayeva, V. A., Gladushchak, V. I., Skidan, V. V., Sokolova, L. V.

TITLE: Spectral Examinations With "Al'fa" Research Installation. I. Study of the Character of the Spectrum and of the Ion Temperature

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, 1960, Vol. 30, No. 12, pp. 1422 - 1432

TEXT: The spectrum of the discharge was investigated within the range of 350-5000 A. The spectrum of 350-2000 A was recorded by a vacuum spectrograph (600 lines/mm), the optical axis of the instrument was laid in a radical direction. From 2000 A to 5000 A a quartz spectrograph was used. Fig. 1 shows several spectra recorded by the apparatus. For determining the ion temperature, the authors used the relation

$T = 1.95 \cdot 10^{12} \mu (\Delta\lambda/\lambda)^2$ (1), on the supposition that a Maxwell velocity

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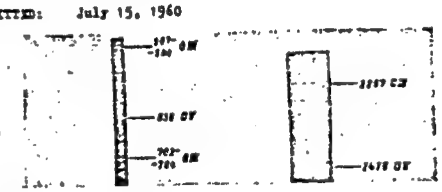
distribution and a pure Doppler broadening of the spectral lines exists. From the data concerning the temperature of the impurity ions obtained herewith it follows that, in dependence on the selection of the lines, from whose broadening the ion temperature is determined with (1), the calculated temperature varies about the range of $0.5 \cdot 10^6 - 15 \cdot 10^6$ °K. The calculated temperature value is the higher, the stronger the charge of the ion according to whose line broadening the temperature has been determined. This indicates an independent motion of the ions of different charges and a non-uniqueness of determining the plasma temperature from the Doppler broadening of the impurity atoms. The authors thank B. P. Konstantinov for discussions and N. I. Kaliteyevskiy, A. N. Razumovskiy, and M. P. Chayka for taking part in the work. There are 6 figures, 4 tables, and 7 references: 3 Soviet and 4 US.

Card 2/5

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN SSSR (Institute of Physics and Technology of the AS USSR). Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektrofizicheskoy apparatury (Scientific Research Institute of Electrophysical Apparatus)

SUBMITTED: July 15, 1960



Card 3/5

SKIDAN, Ye.F., inzhener.

Measures for increasing the durability of rotary kiln brick linings. TSement no.4:4-6 Jl-Ag '53. (MLRA 6:8)

1. Zavod Kommynar. (Kilns, Rotary)

SKIDANENKO, I. T.

For further development of labor productivity in electric industries. Sots. trud no.1:40-47 Ja '56. (MLRA 9:7)
(Electric industries)

SKIDANENKO, I.T.

Electrical industry on the threshold of the new five-year plan.
Vest.elektroprom. 27 no.1:1-8 Ja '56. (MLRA 9:6)

1.Ministr elektrotekhnicheskoy promyshlennosti SSSR.
(Electric industries)

SKIDANENKO, I.T.

"An Outstanding Achievment of Technology," a conversation with I. T. Skidanenko, Minister of the Electrotechnical Industry USSR, Moscow, Pravda, 11 Apr 57

This article identifies some of the scientific research institutes and industrial and construction organizations participating in the building of the 10 Bev synchrophasotron.

"Development and adjustment of a considerable portion of the special equipment was done by the Scientific Research Institute of Electrophysical Apparatus under the direction of Ye. G. Komar. A. V. Mozalevskiy and L. N. Fedulov took an active part in preparing the equipment."

"A basic part of the synchrophasotron is a ring of electromagnets, made from a special steel developed by the Kuznets Metallurgical Combine."

"The winding of the electromagnet is an isolated copper tube, cooled by distilled water and weighing 600 tons. The winding was constructed during the installation of the electromagnet, since its size and complexity of construction precluded transportation from the factory preparing the electromagnet."

SUM.1345

SKIDANENKO, I.T.

"Considerable difficulty was experienced in constructing the vacuum chamber, whose interior dimensions are almost 160 cubic meters. It was planned and tested at the institute under the direction of I. F. Malyshev. The chamber is made up of several hundred sections of stainless steel and aluminum. They were sealed with a speciál vacuum resin. The chamber was constructed with double walls; a high-vacuum system with great capacity was distributed evenly along the interior and exterior walls. Ya. L. Mikhelis directed the adjustment of the chamber."

"Installation of the electromagnet required high technical skill. To guarantee exceptional accuracy, special mechanical, hydraulic, and optical equipment was developed."

"A special powerful substation was created to power the electromagnet. The energy is produced by the usual electrical machines and then enters a complex rectifying device which consists of 96 powerful high-voltage ignitrons. The ignitrons were constructed by the laboratories of the All-Union Electrotechnical Institute imeni V. I. Lenin. T. A. Suyetin designed the ignitrons."

"The development of the electromagnet and its power system at the Scientific Research Institute of Electrophysical Apparatus was headed by N. A. Monoszon; N. S. Strel'tsov headed design of the electromagnet. A. M. Stolov headed design of the power system. M. A. Gasheva directed construction of the power devices and planning of safety installations and power supply for auxiliary equipment."

S4M.1345

SKIDANENKO, I.T.

"The electromagnet, vacuum chamber, and other special equipment were installed by the construction trust. A. A. Yefimov directs the trust; S. D. Nikolayev is chief engineer. N. K. Cheremkhin and V. V. Kulikov did a large part of the work connected with the installation. K. N. Mesncheryakov directed the installation of all apparatus."

"The following figures will give some idea of the scale of the installation. The volume of the main buildings is 335,000 cubic meters. Besides the basic technological equipment, these buildings house 500 switchboards and control panels which in turn consist of 6,000 various relays, switches automatic switches, 2,000 control and recording instruments, and over 2,000 controlling mechanisms. About 1,000 kilometers of cable have been laid to connect all this apparatus...."

"N. I. Kisin and Ye. A. Aliyev directed the planning and installation of the electrical circuits...."

"The organizations of the ministers of the electronics industry, of electric power stations, and of construction, and the institutions of the metallurgical and chemical industry and of other branches of industry took an active part in installing the accelerator.

"The accumulated experience will allow us to complete an even more impressive project -- the design and construction of an accelerator calculated to produce protons with energies up to 50 Bev." (U)

SUM. 1345

L 22739-66 EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWT(d)/EWP(1)/EWP(v)

ACC NR: AP6013621 SOURCE CODE: UR/0105/65/000/009/0088/0088

AUTHOR: Aleksenko, G. V.; Biryukov, V. G.; Borisenko, N. I.; Borushko, V. S.; Kovalev, N. N.; Kostenko, M. P.; Obolenskiy, N. A.; Petrov, G. N.; Rozanov, A. A.; Skidanenko, I. T.; Timofeyev, P. V.; Chilikin, M. G.; Sheremet'yevskiy, N. N. 21 79

ORG: none B

TITLE: Honoring the 60th birthday of Professor Andronik Gevondovich Iosif'yan

SOURCE: Elektrichestvo, no. 9, 1965, 88

TOPIC TAGS: academic personnel, scientific personnel, automation, electric engineering, servosystem, automatic control

ABSTRACT: 21 July 1965 was the 60th birthday of the eminent Soviet scientist in the field of electrical mechanics and automation, Dr. Techn. Sci., Professor, Member of the AS Armenian SSR, Hero of Socialist Labor, Laureate of the State Prize, A. G. Iosif'yan. His scientific contributions are numerous. During 1931-1934 he developed the theory of the combined synchronous control circuit with AC commutator generator. Subsequently, he invented the contactless selsyn. He was the first Soviet scientist to publish studies of thyratron-based servosystems for the control of electrical machinery. During 1940-1945 he made a major contribution to the theory of electrical machinery and automatic control by publishing studies on the general theory of the elec- 2

UDC: 621.3:65.011.56

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ACC NR: AP6013621

tromechanical amplifier (amplidyne) and power-driven synchronous servosystems. In his 35 years of scientific activity A. G. Iosif'yan has published more than 60 studies on many problems of electrical mechanics and automatic control and has been the author of 24 inventions. A. G. Iosif'yan is the founder and director of the All-Union Order of Labor Red Banner Scientific Research Institute of Electromechanics, and it was on his initiative that branches of this institute have been established in Leningrad, Tomsk, Yerevan, Frunze, Iskra, and Kudinovo. Between 1950 and 1955 he held the elective office of Vice President of the Armenian Academy of Sciences, and since 1955 he has been Editor-in-Chief of the journal Elektrotekhnika (Electrical Engineering). He is also the bearer of many other honors. Among other things, he was elected delegate to the 22nd Congress of the CPSU. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: none

3(4)

AUTHOR: Skidanenko, K. K., Candidate of Technical Sciences

SOV/6-58-10-2/17

TITLE: Correlative-Dependent Random Errors in Geodetic Surveys (Korrelyativno-zavisimyye sluchaynyye oshibki v geodezicheskikh izmereniyakh)

PERIODICAL: Geodeziya i kartografiya, 1958, Nr 10, pp 7-15 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The modern theory of error is principally a theory of independent random errors. Apart from such errors, however, dependent random errors are also found. In this paper one of the dependent types is investigated, that is to say correlative dependence. This type of interrelation is distinguished by the feature that on a variation of a random error the mean value of the random error connected with it varies also. The physical basis of the dependence of the random errors upon each other is found in their common origin. This is an approach to the question: What is the influence of a correlative interdependence between observational errors upon the calculations which are connected with the application of the theory of random errors. The case is first investigated where the errors are independent and then that case where the

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elementary errors of the arguments are correlated. Formula (12) holding for the second case is derived. Some special cases of the application of this formula are considered. It is shown that in the two cases covered the consideration of the correlations of the measurements leads to the introduction of a multiplying factor into the formulae of the theory of independent random errors which incorporates the correlation factor. A determination of the correlation factors of random errors by experimental methods meets with considerable difficulties. Hence in the experiments this factor was determined only in two cases where a correlation between the errors is obvious. Three examples are presented. The results show that in a number of cases the correlation between the random errors of geodetic surveys is characterized by quite perceptible values of the correlation factors, even if in the most general cases these factors are small and do not easily lend themselves to an accurate determination. Hence the equations from the theory of independent random errors only apply in cases where the independence of the errors is established beyond doubt. There is 1 figure.

3(4)

AUTHOR: Skidanenko, K. K., Candidate of Technical Sciences

SOV/6-59-1-6/14

TITLE: On the Method of Determining Longitudinal Angles of Gradient of the Base Lines, as Suggested by A. P. Fateyev (O metodike opredeleniya prodol'nykh uglov naklona bazisov fotografirovaniya, predlozhennoy A. P. Fateyevym)

PERIODICAL: Geodeziya i kartografiya, 1959, Nr 1, pp 36-38 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: To increase the accuracy when determining longitudinal angles of gradient in aerophotographs and base lines, Fateyev suggested not to use the indications of the statoscope at the ends of each base line but those at the ends of a section consisting of several base lines. The essence of the method is that when the number of base lines in the section is assumed to be equal to n and the base line angles of gradient is each time found by a successive displacement of the beginning of the section, it becomes possible to introduce corrections of the dependent angles of gradient of the k - n + 1 base lines proceeding from one of the ends of the route, where k denotes the number of bases of the route. The corrections of the angles of gradient of the residual n - 1 base lines are calculated from the opposite end of the route. The positive

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On the Method of Determining Longitudinal Angles of Gradient of the Base Lines, as Suggested by A. P. Fateyev

SOV/6-59-1-6/14

part of the method is the decrease of the influence of the errors in statoscope indications upon the accuracy of the determination of the base line angles of gradient. The author has, however, not taken into account the influence exerted by the systematic errors upon the differences in determining the base line angles of gradient from the photogrammetric measurements. Besides, logical errors are pointed out in Fateyev's work. A method is given by means of which the systematic error can be eliminated and the mean base lines of the route can be obtained. When employing the method suggested by Fateyev in practical work it is necessary to take into account the details given in this paper. There are 1 figure and 1 Soviet reference.

Card 2/2

SKIDANENKO, K.K.

Accuracy of determining mineral reserves using the method of common numbers. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; geol. i razv. 2 no.7:89-98 Jl '59 (MIRA 13:3)
(Mines and mineral resources)

3(4)
AUTHOR: Skidanenko, K. K. Candidate of Technical Sciences

SOV/6-59-4-7/20

TITLE: Is It Necessary to Indicate Inclinations of Aerial Photographs in Degrees?
(Yest' li neobkhodimost' vyrazhat' ugly naklona aerosnimkov v gradusnoy mere ?)

PERIODICAL: Geodeziya i kartografiya, 1959, Nr 4, p 23 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Small angles of inclination (up to 3^0) are to be dealt with in the evaluation of aerial photographs. It is stated here that it would be more convenient and easier to express such angles in milliradians, e. g. 17.5 or 17.45, instead of writing 60'.0. In this way, the repeated multiplying and dividing by 3438, with the errors in rounding-off, would be avoided. Some examples are given. A conversion from milliradians to minutes (by multiplying with 3.438) becomes then necessary in the last stage of evaluation only, such as in computing the adjusting data for orienting the aerial photographs on the stereometers if the scales of these apparatus have a graduation in minutes.

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